

analysis:

A 'Brief' on Mr. Rohatyn

"Anything that helps to promote social responsibility in this country—every citizen has to be for it."

Felix G. Rohatyn at Middlebury College on October 30, 1971

When students at Middlebury invited College Trustee Felix Rohatyn to participate in a forum on 'corporate responsibility' last fall, little did they know what a prize they had on their hands.

Cursory research had revealed Mr. Rohatyn to be a man of impressive big business credentials: senior partner in the investment banking firm of Lazard Freres & Co., Governor of the New York Stock Exchange, Director of ITT, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Englehart Mineral and Chemical, and others. He was known furthermore as the most liberal of the Middlebury Trustees, as a backer of Eugene McCarthy in 1968, and as a man, in the words of Dean Dennis O'Brien, "with some very radical ideas."

How radical Mr. Rohatyn's ideas really are became apparent in the course of the corporate responsibility discussion last fall. Like the other members of the Middlebury Board, he opposed College support of Campaign GM, the Nader-sponsored effort to reform the nation's largest corporation. He argued that the College should not use its influence as a shareholder in any reform-oriented proxy contests.

Mr. Rohatyn urged instead that investors with a conscience (not Middlebury College) invest in clean stocks, in companies whose records showed them to be "good corporate citizens."

One can only wonder whether he had his own company, the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., in mind. For not only has the recent ITT-Justice

Department scandal shown ITT to be a bad corporate citizen (and an economic imperialist and war contractor as well), it has also revealed Felix Rohatyn as a prime mover in the attempt to quash anti-trust action aimed at divesting the company of its largest and most profitable holding, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

It was Felix who arranged the fix, in which ITT's offer of money for the Republican National Convention may only have been a

sweetener. (As one writer put it: "An item like that for ITT is like sending a bottle of liquor to your friend at Yuletide.") Rohatyn met with Acting Attorney General Richard Kleindienst five times and Kleindienst set up the meeting between Felix and Justice Department officials at which Felix made the company's case against the suit.

Rohatyn argues that taking Hartford Fire Insurance away from ITT might cause the

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Vermont Governor Dean C. Davis

Governor Speaks on Environment, War

By RICK VOTTA

On Friday, April 21, Strike Day, the Governor of Vermont, Deane Davis, presented an EQ lecture entitled "The Vermont Environment--A Look Ahead." He addressed himself to the legislative problems which Vermont faces in trying to prevent ecological disaster in the future. Afterwards, during the question and answer period, the

topic of discussion swung to the bombing and to President Nixon, whose actions Davis supports without reservation.

The Governor spoke on the real estate laws which regulate the extent to which out-of-state developers may build in Vermont, and the State Water Protection Law which restricts the dumping of waste into water to those who have secured a

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"Thank you, Operator"

The Harrisburg 8: The War and Conspiracy

Editor's Note: This is part two of a three part series about the trial of the Harrisburg eight. Due to carelessness, part one was not labeled properly, and it is hoped that it did not lose effect because of that. This article was prepared as a Winter Term project by Allen Wheatcroft. All photos by Eric Himmel.

The most powerful nation in the world has waged war now for well over a decade against a small country in Southeast Asia. Americans have leveled their rifles, flown their planes, and carried out their code-named missions against what has become virtually a whole people. The enemy has been chased into Cambodia and Laos.

The United States Air Force has based much of its operation in Thailand. Today, with an incredibly complex technology, the American military has computerized the battlefield to such a degree that machinery can fight Asians while the American men come home. The United States has lined the Ho Chi Minh Trail with sensors which can detect the slightest movement. Planes can be called out to bomb any activity on the Trail that is deemed significant. And yet, supplies move down the paths, and the enemy prepares for another offensive.

In what defendant Egbal Ahmed, a fellow at the Adlai Stevenson Institute at the University of Chicago, calls the "pathology of bureaucratic perception", the United States government has sought to preserve a government in Saigon against the will of the Vietnamese people.

Americans have fought the liberation movement in Vietnam with intelligence operations, mass "education" projects, financial and military aid, and a variety of experimental techniques. Egbal Ahmad says that as Americans have failed to achieve their ob-

jectives in Vietnam, they have introduced more organizational programs, newer weapons, better machinery--in short, approaches meant to do similar work, meant to reach similar ends, have been varied.

America got itself into the war in Vietnam through its blindness to the legitimacy of the revolutionary forces whose operations had finally thrown the French from Vietnam by 1954. The Viet Minh, forerunner of the N.L.F., grew out of a people sick to death of French colonialism.

Few Americans think of the Liberation Front as anything more than an army, but for large numbers of Vietnamese the Front is an underground government which carries out the political business of villages. The American theory for what is happening in Vietnam attributes the tenacity and tight organization of the N.L.F. to ruthless conspiratorial tactics: "techniques of mass deception", "reigns of terror". Similarities of ideology in Peking and Hanoi are thought by Americans who hold the conspiracy theory to be evidence of a secret alliance among "Communists". And always the "Communists" are thought to be using underhanded stratagems to extend their control at the expense of the nations of "the free world".

Blind Diplomacy

But ideology is the response of a people to its political world. A revolutionary war, like that in Vietnam, cannot be sustained by people who do not believe in what they are doing. Nor can such a war, which calls for extreme self-sacrifice, be started by a party line imposed upon a people. The Vietnamese have been telling the whites of Europe and America to take their guns and their planes and their agents home. The attempt of the Vietnamese people to organize their lives according to their own values and political sense has been met by the American military and diplomatic corps with a blindness which has led them into a devastating war.

It seems to me that the same preconceptions which have led Americans into military adventure abroad and into the arms race have also formed centuries of misguided domestic policy. Dark skinned peoples have not fared well in America. White Europeans came to the New World to get some land as well as establish a social order which would be superior to the ones they had fled. It took only three centuries of annihilation of the red man and enslavement of the black man for the whites to clear this land for themselves.

Land or Rubber

Americans have wanted a lot, and they have gotten it, whether it be land in America or, as Eisenhower told us, rubber from Vietnam. Today, with a larger capacity than ever for becoming destructive of large numbers of people, yet with an equally large capacity for building a new order of justice with a wider participation than ever before, white Americans continue to ignore the lives of people not "born equal".

The Puritan dream of a great promised land was quickly secularized, industrialized, and, finally, militarized. Ronald Reagan says that "the great basis of our freedom is ownership". For the wealthiest men in the world to believe in and act upon this is nothing short of criminal.

The Berrigans and other Americans have said that "the great basis for our freedom" is our ability to renounce ownership for ourselves, to share, to act with the other in mind. When there are people in poverty, the Berrigans say, those who are rich are responsible.

The Berrigans have challenged the fundamental assumptions which Americans hold about themselves. Draft board raids hit America where it hurts: property. The pouring of blood upon, the napalming of, draft files terrifies Americans who see the draft records as important to the aggressive, if need be, defense of their

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E. Q. NEWS

By TOM PLUMB

On Wednesday, April 19, Mr. Bridges, the Director of Dining Halls, reported to the Community Council about the status of the environmental measures in the dining halls. He said that everything was working out fine and would continue. He is still against putting glasses in the Crest Room primarily because of lack of space. He is considering converting to large cereal boxes but he did not give a definite yes or no. Environmental Quality would like to publicly thank Mr. Bridges for his cooperation.

Recycle the College Store

Mr. Wishart, Purchasing Agent, and Mr. Peabody, Director of the College Store, are still working on the possibility of purchasing recycled materials for college use. Since it takes time conversion will probably not happen until next fall. They have found out-of-state producers of many of the products (including recycled toilet paper and facial tissue) but they now have to convince the distributors in Vermont that the college buys from to handle it.

Conversion looks good for many of the products but recycled mimeo and typing paper is more expensive and probably will continue to be until a market develops. Therefore for economic reasons conversion to this may be a problem.

Fences have been put around the grassy (and to a great extent muddy) areas in front of Proctor Hall. According to the dictionary a fence is "an enclosure or barrier, as around or along a field, yard, etc." Please abide by this definition and keep off the fenced areas. The fences are there for a purpose so please walk the extra steps around the areas.

Green-up Day

Vermont's third annual Green-Up Day will be held on Saturday, April 29. Environmental Quality will be organizing the event on the Middlebury Campus. We need as many people, cars, and trucks as possible to pick up bottles, cans, and other debris from the roadsides with special emphasis on Route 7 for Middlebury Students. Transportation will be provided to the High School from Proctor Hall on Green-Up Day from 8:00 to 4:00 where individuals will be assigned specific areas to clean up. Those people who wish to go together as a group will be assigned ahead of time to sections of Route 7 and will avoid going to the High School on Saturday.

Everyone interested should sign up at Proctor Information Desk sometime this week. There will be a meeting Thursday night, April 27, at 9:00 in Proctor Lounge for all those who wish to participate.

Group arrangements will be made at this time. E.Q. is offering a keg of beer to the dorm or frat with the best percentage of participation on Green-Up Day.

Ecotage

Ecotage books are now on sale in the E.Q. Room for 75¢. If you want a copy you'd better hurry—they're selling fast.

The Community Bike Program may be suffering a setback. Three bikes were put out for use on April 27 and two of them have not been seen for some time. If you see one or know where one is please let E.Q. know. Hopefully they have not been stolen. The other 12 will be put out soon but they need a lot of repairs and there are not many repairers who have offered to help. So work is

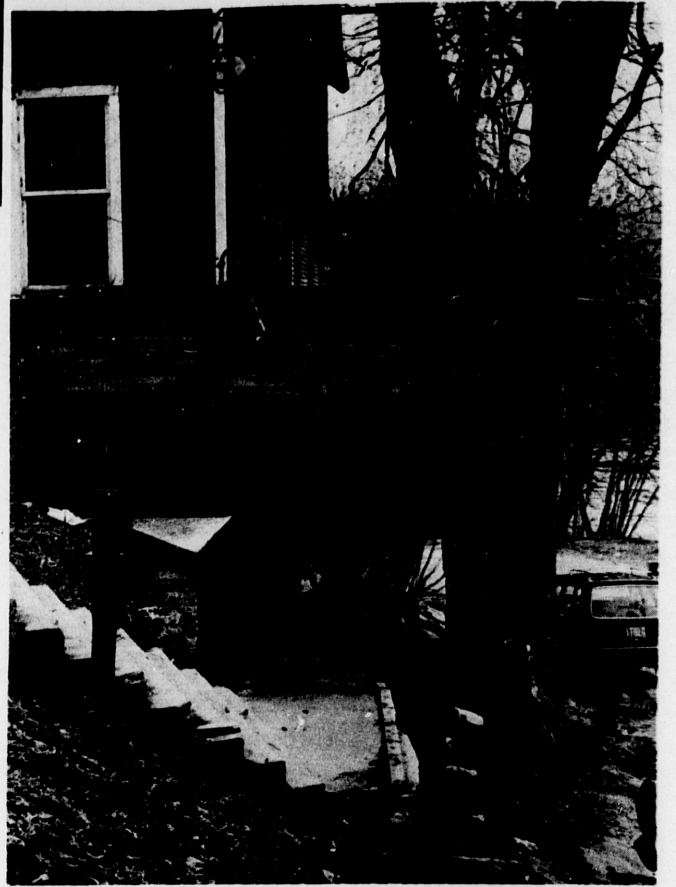
going slowly.

Speaking of bikes, National Bikeology Week is May 17 and E.Q. and M.C.A.B. are planning events for May 5 and 6 and would like ideas and help. If you would like to help please stop by the E.Q. Room or tell Tom Plumb (Box 702).

Getting Straight

Getting Straight is a bitter, hard hitting social satire dealing with unrest on the college campus. Elliott Gould is starred as a graduate student caught in the crossfire of a campus revolt. Co-starred is Candice Bergen. Getting Straight will be shown on Saturday, April 29 at 7, 9:15, and 11:30 in Dana. Admission is \$1.00.

Robert Williams, Secretary of the Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation will speak on "Environmental Legislation and its Accomplishments," on May 2 at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.



"Alibi" closed by Town Fathers

By RICHARD HACKETT

A bar well known to college students, the Alibi, has remained closed since March 25th when the Middlebury Board of Selectmen suspended its liquor license for fifteen days.

Cited as causes for suspension were several violations of state liquor control laws including sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.

The first suggestion that such action might be taken came at the March 20th selectmen's meeting. Police Chief Robert Van Ness recommended the revocation of the Alibi's license because of a considerable number of complaints by residents concerning breaches of the peace.

Town Manager David Crawford later described the number of complaints as "several in the last year". Also cited as a cause for revocation were traffic problems created by customer parking.

Craig Morton, Michael Weiner, and their attorney John Berrera agreed to hire a uniformed policeman to help maintain peace. However they denied responsibility for the parking problem although they offered to help police in any way possible in solving the traffic problem.

Closed

The Alibi operators, however, could not find a police officer before the following Friday. Because of this, Town officials suspended their liquor license for fifteen days. Crawford stated that this action was justified "as necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the community."

Reasons given in the order, however, did not mention lack of a police officer but only seven violations of State Liquor Control Laws, violations Weiner claims he had not been aware of before the Board's action.

During the week following this action the Alibi owners did find

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MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, the student newspaper at Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to Box 7798, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscription rates: \$6.00 per year, \$3.50 per semester.

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Students Gather Anti-war Petitions

In conjunction with last weekend's anti-war activities, a group of 25 Middlebury students petitioned and distributed leaflets in Middlebury and neighboring towns on Saturday. About 400 signatures of Vermont residents on petitions demanding an end to the Vietnam war were assembled.

The group was organized independent of REAP by several freshmen in response to a call for constructive action in protesting the Vietnam war. In an effort to "extend the base of opposition to include, not only the students, but the townspeople of the nation", students stood on streetcorners and at shopping centers in Middlebury, Rutland, Brandon, and Vergennes, talking with people and distributing information on the economic effects of US involvement in Indochina.

Students also urged those who opposed the war to sign petitions to President Nixon and to Vermont Senator Aiken, stating "We demand an end to this waste of American lives and dollars, and to the immoral destruction of an entire subcontinent." The group found that the response, while not overwhelmingly in favor of what the students were doing, was generally favorable.

Steve Mick, of the Sociology department, urged the students at one of their first meetings to

extend this sort of anti-war activity over a long period of time—to maintain public awareness of, and active opposition to, war in Southeast Asia. Future petitioning and leafleting campaigns of this kind are planned. A similar organization of Rutland citizens has contacted the Middlebury students, in the hope that the two groups can supplement each others' work.

Rep. Richard Mallary

A Politician Talks About Politics

By BILL WOOD

Editor's Note: Bill Wood is the State President of the Vermont Republican Assembly. The VRA sponsored Mallary's appearance at Middlebury.

Vermont's only Congressman, Richard Mallary, spoke for some two hours to students in Proctor Lounge on Saturday night, April 22. Mallary's formal remarks centered on some of the reasons for the lack of youth participation in the political process.

In part Mallary blamed the low participation on the fact that government is not being responsive, and although he termed this "a cliché used by all politicians nowadays", he went on to say that it was because of its

being alienated and turned away from politics by its bad reputation. He cited a poll which asked people to rate twenty occupations by their trustworthiness and integrity. Politicians rated 19, just above

Club Brings Welles Films

On Sunday, April 30, the American Movie Club will present two movies by Orson Welles, *The Lady from Shanghai* and *Touch of Evil*.

In a recent poll of international film critics (conducted by the British film magazine *Sight and Sound*), Orson Welles was voted the greatest motion picture director of all time; *The Lady from Shanghai* and *Touch of Evil* are two of his finest movies.

The Lady from Shanghai is a 1946 thriller starring Welles, Rita Hayworth, and Everett Sloane. As Charles Higham has written in *The Films of Orson Welles*, "More than any other Welles film, *The Lady from Shanghai* is a work of energy and freedom." It contains some of the most famous, and brilliant, sequences

in all of Welles' movies, such as the scene in the Aquarium and the final shoot-out in a hall of mirrors.

Touch of Evil is a thriller Welles made in 1958. In Pauline Kael's words (from *Kiss Kiss Bang Bang*), *Touch of Evil* "has something, but not very much, to do with drugs and police corruption in a border town. What it really has to do with is love of the film medium and all its stylistic possibilities . . . The cast, assembled as perversely as in a nightmare, includes Marlene Dietrich as the Madam in a Mexican bordello," Charlton Heston, Janet Leigh, Akim Tamiroff, Joseph Calleia, Dennis Weaver, Ray Collins, Joseph Cotton, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Mercedes McCambridge, and Welles himself, as Hank Quinlan, the sheriff of Los Robles, a Mexican border town filled with "oil wells and disused canals and Spanish architecture..." (Higham).

The two movies will be shown as a double feature, twice, on Sunday, April 30, at 2 and 7:30 p.m. in Dana Auditorium. Admission will be \$1.00 and free coffee and doughnuts will be served at intermission at both showings.



U.S. Representative Richard Mallary

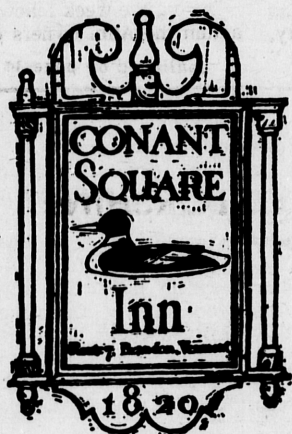
continuing growth that government was becoming increasingly unable to deal with situations. Mallary noted an alarming fact that more and more people were

used car salesman.

For people who are involved in politics, Mallary said that this attitude was distressing and should be remedied. He felt that remedies would come involving more people in politics, and at a later point in his comments, by making some political processes and governmental operations more open and public when this could be done.

"Wind Down" the War

After he finished his formal remarks, Mallary took questions from the predominately student audience. Mainly the questions continued on page 14



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A Look at the Field House

BY JOHN DOHERTY

One of the key questions that Middlebury students ask about the proposed fieldhouse concerns what the structure's primary use is to be. Is it intended to serve the intercollegiate teams or is it to be more oriented to the needs of the student body at large? The model, sketches, and floor plans of the new facility portend a structure that Director of Athletics Mr. Richard Coleman described in an interview last

outside. An important advantage of the roof structure is that it is self-supporting. It thus leaves the internal area almost entirely free from support columns giving added space for recreation.

This more important internal picture of the 325 foot by 130 foot structure is dominated by a large artificial grass floor. A system of multi-colored lines and removable nets of adjustable height enables this Tartan area to

other activities. To the right is a small balcony behind which are 1 doubles and 6 singles squash courts that are also easily convertible for handball play.

There are no lockers and shower room facilities, and plumbing and heating are kept to a minimum.

An above ground connecting corridor is proposed to join the new building with the existing fieldhouse. Such a structure

education, 2) first-class intramurals, 3) inter-collegiates and 4) free time recreation.

The chief intercollegiate sports that are to be benefited, he states, will be the women's teams, especially tennis and basketball, that are now hindered by lack of a place to practice.

He looks forward to more coed activities, like the volleyball team this year, as well as greatly expanded physical education and

facility, giving the hockey and skating enthusiasts an earlier start.

Generally, he hopes to see programming that will be contingent on student requests and interests with activities similar in nature to the coed hockey and volleyball teams given more attention.

Dr. Armstrong gave an overall view of the proposed structure describing it as "the maximum



The Boston College Field House

week as "very exciting". It would resemble Boston College's new complex (see picture) and would be built by the same firm, Creative Building Systems Inc. of Melrose, Mass.

A description of the external architecture runs into some problems since the Campus was not given access to the architect's sketch. If you can imagine, however, a building with a very low facade roofed by a series of interlocking pyramids, you'll have a vague picture of the

contain tennis, volleyball, badminton, and basketball courts within the same floor space.

A 6-lane, 9 laps per mile, un-banked track circumscribes the whole area, cutting off only the two end tennis areas.

A curtain is drawn around the inside of this track so that use of 4 of the areas and running may take place simultaneously.

To the left of the 6 areas are located pole vault and broad jump facilities that are removable for gymnastics or

would, hopefully, enable further floor space to be freed there recreational use.

The site location for the structure appears to have been narrowed to the semi-immediate left of right of the present building, insuring that existing sports fields, both intramural and intercollegiate, will be unaffected.

Mr. Coleman states that this structure will finally enable the athletic department to run a full program of 1) physical

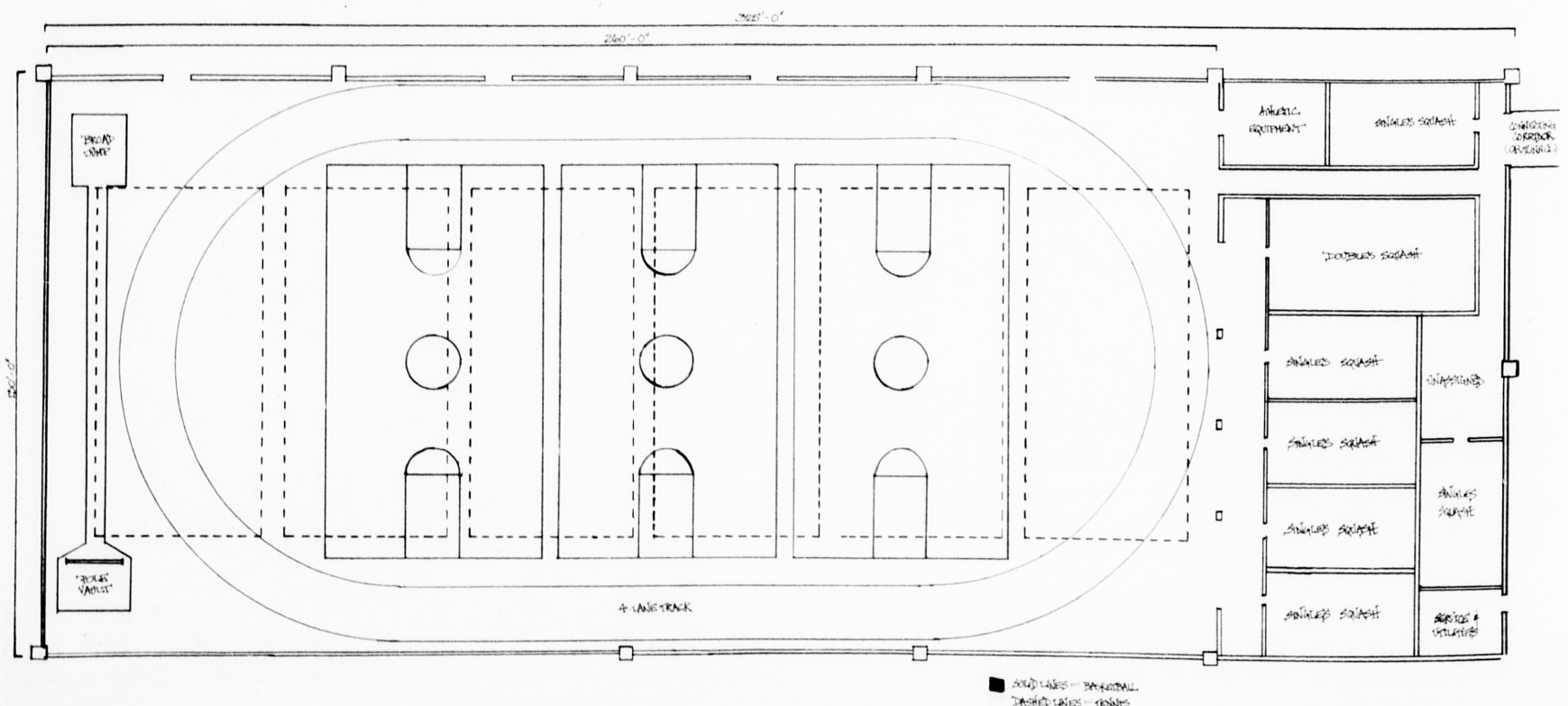
intra-mural programs.

From September thru March 1, he states, programming will be devoted to physical education in the morning with the rest of the day devoted to free time and intramural activities. Only during the early spring does he envision prime time priority, (3-6:30 pm) being given to baseball and lacrosse teams. At that time the rink is dry and the present indoor courts are in use.

The rink should be able to go up earlier because of the new

amount of space, for the least dollars and most program".

I think the proposal as the administration has presented it shows that the structure is intended primarily to meet the recreational needs of the Middlebury student body. The important questions of financing and overall priorities for the college, however, are ones still to be more clearly outlined as the discussion of this issue continues.



Fall Registration

By BOB POLIFKA

School registration for Fall semester, 1972, will be held next Thursday, May 4. Students will receive their registration folders on Monday, May 1.

According to Richard Turner, Dean of the Faculty, curricular changes have been made, but there is "nothing dramatic." He said that the greatest changes have been made in the Freshman Writing Program. The program will still be run solely by the English Department.

In the new program, freshmen will be required to take one of the six courses offered on the 100 level, instead of the former ED 101 requirement. The possibilities include Narrative Fiction (ED 101) (Lawrence, Joyce, and Faulkner among others). ED 103 will be Lyric and Narrative Poetry. ED 105, Drama, will read Shakespeare and Beckett among others. ED 160 will be a course called Sensibility, the examination of the multiple self through writing. ED 170 and 175 will be prose fiction and poetry writing respectively.

Otherwise, Dean Turner felt that most changes were only reflections of new staff members. There will be three additions to the staff, in art, geology, and a third department which Mr. Turner did not remember. The rest are faculty replacements. Most of the new faculty members will be on the instructor level. One tendency Mr. Turner saw was a move of teachers to split courses over two semesters or years, making each portion more detailed.

New Courses

In the Art Department, the new instructor, Mr. Stone, will give a Fall course on Medieval Art and Architecture (AR 313). Dean Turner, also an Art professor, will give a full semester course on the life and work of Leonardo da Vinci (AR 317).

Returning to the Classics Department will be Elementary Greek (CL 103-4) taught by Mr. Harris. In English, Mr. Sparks will teach Comparative Fiction (ED 210) in the Spring. Mr. Price and Mr. Volkert will lead seminars on Joseph Conrad and Eugene O'Neill, respectively.

In History, Mr. Catton will be teaching the American History Survey in one semester (HI 203).

He will also give a two semester course on the United States in the Nineteenth Century (HI 303-304). Mr. Tillinghast will also be dividing his Middle Ages course into two semesters (HI 325-326).

The Philosophy Department will be giving a new introductory course called Philosophical Problems (PA 102). The teacher has not been indicated.

Winter Term

Dean Turner said that some decisions had been made regarding special Winter Term programs for next year. Students will no longer be restricted to one independent project in four years. It will also be required that a student's internships from one year to the next be "substantially different."

Faculty Declines Action on Strike

A special faculty meeting called by President James Armstrong to discuss the proposed student strike at the request of 10 professors was adjourned with no action taken on the part of the faculty.

The major discussion which led to a motion to adjourn centered around the issue of whether or not it was the faculty's place, as a body, to take any stand on political issues that do not deal with the academic world.

Speaking for those who wished to see no decision made on the strike issue were Professors George Motolanez (Russian) and Murray Dry (Political Science). Mr. Dry contended that the Student Forum and Community Council resolutions supporting the protest actions were in violation of academic freedom. He felt they were an intrusion on the part of politics into the academic world. He saw the teacher's obligation to his students as being disrupted by a

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Vita-man



Don't Bee Bitten

Troubled by insect bites? Want to have a more pleasant summer? Read this.

One aspect not talked about too often is prevention. There is some evidence pointing to the fact that mosquitoes do not bite people who have no sugar in their diet.

Captain Albert Stevens of the U.S. Army Air Service, in a National Geographic article about Indians of the Amazon valley, states, "The Indians... were not bothered in the least by mosquitoes or gnats. Their fine brown skin, smooth and satiny, showed no evidence of insect attack although they wore nothing for protection. We developed a theory that their failure to use either sugar or salt so changed their blood and perspiration that they were not attractive to insects."

The article goes on to state that after Stevens' group brought in refined foods in which salt and sugar were added, the Indians began to be troubled by bites. Other people have reported similar findings. I know of no other means of prevention, so we will turn to cures for use after bites.

Bee Stings

These suggestions pertain to the great majority of people who are not allergic to stings and bites. Adelle Davis reports that squeezing Vitamin E onto fresh bee stings helps greatly to relieve pain. Rubbing a freshly cut onion or piece of garlic over the bite is also thought to be therapeutic. Lemon juice has the same effect.

Another common suggestion is the use of peroxide, chlorox, or ammoniacal neutralizing the poison—soak with a piece of cotton and apply.

One bee keeper claims that honey is wonderful for bee stings. Just touching the spot with honey should do the trick. If you are out

in the woods and this is not available, pick up a handful of mud or damp earth and apply it to the sting.

The Navajos used to chew dogwood or greasewood and place the pulp on the swelling caused by the sting of ants, wasps, and bees. Other herbs reputed to be useful are black cohosh, lobelia, parsley, platan, scullcap, balm, bistort root, borage, fennel, gentian, echinacea, and basil sweet. The general prescription is to apply externally to the sting.

Dr. D.G. Miller, lecturer at the University of Louisville Medical School, recommends calcium to help combat shock reactions to stings. Injections of calcium lactate are used in cases of shock in stings and also in neutralizing the poison of the black widow spider.

If none of this works, there is

one final suggestion. Vitamin C is excellent in all kinds of cases to reduce swelling. One gram or more may be used.

Carrot Cheese Soup

milk, 2 cups
stock, 2 cups
onion, 1 sliced
carrots, 4 in chunks
parsely, 1/4 cup
natural wholewheat flour, 3 tablespoons
soy flour, 1/4 cup
sea salt, 1 tablespoon
oil, 3 tablespoons
nutritional yeast, 3 tablespoons
summer savory, 1/4 teaspoons
cheddar cheese, 1 cup grated

Gradually add all ingredients to blender and blend until smooth. Heat. Serves 6.

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THE DOG TEAM

B.S.M.U. Statement on War and Strike

We, the members of B.S.M.U., are making this statement to express our feelings on the war and in response to our reservations about the strike.

The Vietnamese war is, indeed, such a malignant growth on the character of America, that no well-meaning citizen should turn his or her back to its realities, yet it happens.

Also, as in all issues which consist of many aspects, there are interpretations of circumstances and the selection of relevant facts as one informs him or herself about current happenings.

It is these two considerations as much as our opposition to the war that have convinced us to join you today, so that we may briefly express, without any mincing of words, our reasons for supporting an end to the war.

On the battlefronts of Vietnam, 16-20% of Americans involved in fighting are Black and Hispanic. They are young men (18-25 years) who are snatched up into the jaws of America's armed services because the system and the forces it unleashes upon them have left the vulnerable to the insensitive tentacles of the draft. Others are forced in by prison authorities who would as soon see them killed in war, than waste their time doing it themselves.

They represent a substantial portion of our racial manhood and one by one, group by group they are being and have been abducted into military training camps, and are being mentally assaulted by professional D.I.s (drill instructors) who attempt to produce hordes of "kill" machines.

This policy of America, which allows her to oppress and exploit our brothers while they stand on their native soil, and then allow her to induct them into her war machine to do battle on the front lines and enforce her imperialist doctrines, reeks heavily of intentional genocide.

There is, in our minds, which find common sense to be most efficient in evaluating this situation, no other way except by rationalization, to reconcile the fact that Nixon is vigorously, in his own deceitful way, working to deny the Black

and Hispanic Americans anything substantial in the United States on the one hand and on the other enthusiastically embracing their potentiality as gun bearers and giving them the honor of defending the fragile image of this country.

It becomes really interesting when we consider his oversight in giving the same honor to his son-in-law.

We suggest to you another interesting fact. Of all the institutions in America that has ever engaged in the mass employment of Blacks and Hispanics, the military establishment ranks high in the top ranks, especially during wars.

As far as Black Americans are concerned, regardless of how despicable our condition or our character, we were allowed to fight this country's battles. "Ain't they got no shame?" We have been used, though sometimes reluctantly for fear of our disruptive potential, in every war this country has fought, from the War of Independence to the war in Indochina. It is time this flagrant abuse of our persons ceases. To accomplish this we support an end to the war.

Furthermore, our brothers are being forced to wage a war they do not and cannot believe in, against their third world brothers and sisters.

This is an impediment to the cohesion of revolutionary movements throughout these respective segments of the third world. The third world is the womb of revolution and the Nixon administration is attempting and to an unfortunate degree succeeding in turning brother against brother by forcing them into confrontation of kill or be killed situations.

Under such circumstances instinct and the will to live command all one's faculties and it is self-evident that the ties of spiritual brotherhood cannot withstand the turbulence of guerrilla warfare. This is a tragic blow to the development of revolutionary forces throughout the Asiatic and Western constituents of the third world.

But we are not so narrow as to confine our opposition to the war to our ethnocentric concerns. It is not our nature

or the nature of any oppressed people to deny the suffering of another people. This is an important aspect of the spiritual unity in the third world. But we feel our obligations go beyond this vast realm of vested interest to one of universal extensions.

We realize that at times, though the effort is substantial, that we must transcend our racial and experiential limitations to find ourselves in the spectrum of the family of man. It is this membership in the affairs of humanity that compels us to voice our indignation and opposition to the inhumanities of the war, and thus to support the end of such war, which corrupts and destroys all whom it presses with its ugliness.

We ask how anyone can confine him or herself to ideological differences or turn his or her back to the suffering when our fellow human beings are being senselessly and meaninglessly slaughtered, on both sides, in the most unjustified and degenerate ritual of human sacrifice since Hitler's Germany.

For these reasons we support the end of the war. To us they are of utmost importance for we have faith in our third world brothers who have rested their independence from the grasp of western colonialists; that they will be able to cast off the imperialistic encroachments of the West, especially America.

Indeed it is really in their hands for there is little we, Black and Hispanic Americans can do to aid their cause until we too have wrestled our independence from the grips of the American neo-colonialists.

Yet, despite our support we have strong

reservations about this strike as an indication of your moral and ideological opposition to the atrocities and inhumanities that have occurred in the war, especially since it is employed for such restricted and redundant, although perfectly worthwhile purposes.

Putting aside our doubts about the strike's actual effectiveness as a political tactic we, the brothers and sisters of Middlebury College, are asking our peers why it is they put premiums on moral outrages and practices of inhumanity. We ask them why:

1) It takes white students dying at Kent State to incite them to strike when Orangeburg, South Carolina was a far greater tragedy in terms of numbers.

2) It takes bombings and invasions into the homelands of defenseless villagers to arouse your anger and compel you to strike when firehoses, billyclubs, cattleprods, gunbutts, bullets, dogs, invasions of brutal police are used against their defenseless fellow citizens right here in America.

3) It takes increased military aid to South Vietnam to offend your moral consciences when the same is given to Portugal and South Africa to carry out their inhuman practices.

We ask you this not as a rhetorical question to condemn your priorities as such, for we have ours too, but as a question asking why your priorities have stifled if not destroyed your abilities or inclinations to act against or in compliance with, anything else of equal moral and ideological magnitude?

Review:

MIT Symphony

By LISA ANDERSON

Symphony in B Claude Debussy
Variations for Cello....Walter Piston
Symphony 3
Symphony #7 in E....Anton Bruckner

It is difficult not to feel defensive in criticizing the playing of the MIT Symphony when Middlebury could not even offer them a decent auditorium but instead relegated them to McCullough Gym. Nevertheless, I was disconcerted and annoyed to see the members of a quality orchestra dressed in jeans and casual shirts, some playing slumped in their chairs, with legs crossed. Such an attitude was bound to reflect in the sound of the orchestra -- and it did, particularly in the Bruckner symphony.

The concert opened with Debussy's *Symphony in B* which, according to the Middlebury College Week, enjoyed its world premiere by this orchestra last year at Cambridge. In my judgement, the piece is well worth bringing into repertoire. Written in 1880 when the composer was only 18, the one-movement work is reminiscent of the lush romanticism of the Russians Tchaikovsky and Borodin and of Debussy's fellow Frenchman, Cesar Franck. It is an exciting work with a strong part for brass: an excellent opening piece.

If it is true -- and I believe it is -- that a composition reflects the composer's view of life, Walter Piston must see life as an incomprehensible chaos. Listening to his *Cello Variations* Sunday, I could discern no theme, no structure, not even a melody. Perhaps some more favorable reaction would emerge after repeated

listenings -- if only from deadening one's senses to the discordance -- but that reminds me of a junior high English teacher who related that she had read a book five times because she was convinced that there had to be something good in it but that she had not yet found it. Piston could not convince me to listen to *Variations* twice.

The big work on the program was Bruckner's *Seventh Symphony*. It is a long difficult piece, perhaps tedious the first time heard, but I love it. It may be asking too much to expect a university orchestra to play it well, but the lack of precision and general incoherence disappointed me.

It began well, majestically and slowly, but it failed to pick up speed as Bruckner moved into higher spirits. The conducting in the second movement was unrelentingly heavy. The Scherzo was marred by inaccurate notes in the trumpet calls; the peculiar problems of the second and fourth movements were caused by a strict adherence to Bruckner's use of four Wagnerian tubas. Authenticity is certainly of value, but I should think that hitting the notes with some accuracy comes before an attempt to maintain the precise tone quality Bruckner asks for in using these tubas. It would have been less damaging to the piece if the part had been rewritten for another brass instrument.

The general effect of the symphony was adequate, if somewhat sloppy. Bruckner survived but the unfortunate brass section, if nothing else, made me wish they had chosen something less demanding to play.

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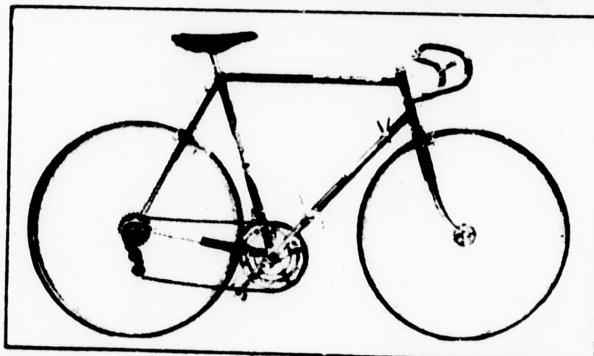
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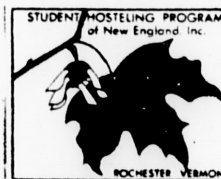
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Review:

'Le Tartuffe'

By ANDREW BLOCH
and JOHN MARTINUZZI

Last weekend Simon Barenbaum presented to the college Moliere's *Le Tartuffe*, the second yearly production put on by "L'Atelier Theatrale." L'Atelier is an ensemble of actors and technicians who present one French play a year, usually a classic. Last year Barenbaum directed *Le Jen de l'Amour et du Hasard* by Marivaux. This year he has undertaken one of the most difficult plays of the French language and succeeded admirably.

Moliere's rigid meter makes him the

Poster Show

By RICK VOTTA

Five posters designed to promote the Munich Olympic Games are the highlights of an exhibition of modern posters which will continue until April 30 at the Johnson Gallery. These works demonstrate different interpretations of the Olympic theme, ranging from a geometric design by Victor Vasarely to a representational pastel sketch.

The other works in the collection of about seventy-five posters span a time period of roughly twenty years and depict designs by many of the European masters of modern art such as Picasso, Braque, Miro, and Klee. The American school of Pop Art is also represented by such artists as Roy Lichtenstein, Jasper Johns, and Robert Indiana.

Most interesting are the posters announcing the exhibitions of less well known artists such as the sculptor Suttman. His poster is a photograph of an aloof nude who sits beside a bronze work entitled "Sculptor's Meal III," a conceptual reproduction of a pedestal table laden with food and drink. The viewer's eye is momentarily fooled by this confusing presentation of realistic art mixed with reality.

This exhibit provides an excellent opportunity to view contemporary examples of the lively communicative art known as the poster.

most challenging of playwrights. *Le Tartuffe* is composed of nearly one thousand rhymed couplets. The rigidity of the meter requires the utmost technical flexibility of voice to keep it from getting monotonous. Few other playwrights demand such finely tuned orchestration, syllable by syllable, and Moliere demands of each actor a symphony of inflections and the utmost capabilities of a conductor-director.

La Technique

Le Tartuffe was staged with evocative simplicity. The minimum amount of furniture was used, yet the atmosphere of an ornate Baroque parlor was fully achieved. The costumes, by Browning Sausman, were excellent and added immeasurably to the show's visual effect. The show was lit entirely from above with white lights, no coloring gels were used. All white lighting is uncommon in the theater but it was used, in this case, to good advantage—particularly as it highlighted the colorful costumes.

L'Execution

L'Atelier Theatrale is a company ensemble of actors, albeit informal, and one sensed their ease in working together. This teamwork helped to achieve an overall smooth performance. Several actors stood out particularly. Ron Duquette made a strong impression with his consistent characterization of an explosive youth. He was a veritable steam engine, yet his portrayal was refreshingly subtle. Janet Higbee was especially convincing as the innocent ingenue; she rang true to life and was quite believable. Katie Holland had a particularly hard role which she handled well. Miss Holland relied too much on mugging, but at the same time she set the pace for many scenes with her memorable presence and liveliness.

The opening scenes of the show were slow. The efforts and advantages of the company combined awkwardly to produce only an adequate representation of the play and the audience was offered little to participate in for half the first Act. However, Arthur Hillhouse's entrance as Tartuffe lifted the show off the ground and made it exciting for both actors and audience. His Tartuffe was gangly, clammy, horny and hysterical; his trancelike communions with God were as

hilarious as his trancelike preoccupations with the nearest bosom. Mr. Hillhouse has genuine talent.

Richard Wilburn was unfortunately miscast as Orgon, the obsessed patriarch of the family that takes Tartuffe in. His presence was distractingly youthful and he lacked the range and maturity necessary for the role. Mr. Wilburn himself seemed uncomfortable in the part and relied heavily on repeated gestures and attitudes. However he has a good stage presence and he might find himself

well suited for other roles.

Barenbaum's Palette

Mr. Barenbaum's exquisite taste in bringing out a wide range of colors is masterful. Working against all the odds—a student company acting in a foreign language and in a highly stylized mode of theatre—Barenbaum was able to realize, quite simply, a production that worked. That is the virtue and success of this show.



EDITORIAL

An Appropriate Response

A large majority of those in attendance at the special meeting of the faculty on April 20 presumably opposed both the Nixon Administration's escalation of the air war over North Vietnam and the student strike planned for the next day (or, to be more precise, did not want to take political action as a corporate body, either positively or negatively, on the issues). But there was almost no discussion of just how the faculty should respond to the current escalation. The reasons put forth by Mr. Dry, among others, were fully illustrative of the change in faculty attitudes since the Cambodian invasion of two years ago. At that time, the Middlebury faculty, like so many others around the country, adopted a vigorous resolution which cited the "the extraordinary circumstances" of the times as a justification for the academy as a whole (rather than individual members of the community) taking a political stand.

What has changed since then? In other words, why was it appropriate then and inappropriate last Thursday? First of all the point should be made that a faculty acts collectively on a political matter in order to give greater force to its statement (and that, after all is the nature and extent of such faculty action); secondly, the external situation has in many important ways even worsened—not only have the air and naval wars deepened in Vietnam and widened over most of Indochina, but more people are dying there as a result of American military activity today than at any previous time. By conservative estimates there have been over two million deaths, at a monetary cost to this country of well over one hundred and twenty billion dollars. In short, the only conclusion that can be drawn from the faculty's non-decision of April 20 is that, in spite of the worsening of the situation which in 1970 seemed sufficient to justify a strike, the faculty's collective mind had been changed on the question of the appropriateness and, in some cases, the effectiveness of its taking a political stance as a faculty on the issue which more than any since the American Civil War has turned brother against brother and politicized and demeaned the quality (very much including the academic) of the American experience. Who is responsible for politicizing the university? It is not those who wish to discuss the issues and to put a stop to the Vietnam atrocity, but rather those who at the sacrifice of almost everything continue to pursue an immoral military victory over a people ten thousand miles from home.

Having expressed itself on the issue of academic freedom so strongly, the Middlebury faculty (and especially those who did not even attend the special meeting of April 20) must find some more appropriate and effective way of responding to this most recent of President Nixon's implementations of the policy of Vietnamization. The people of Indochina, as well as perhaps the students of Middlebury College, are waiting.

Norman Pereira
(with a little help from my friends)

Apathy, Protest, or Resistance

One of the common arguments that surrounds almost any discussion of protest at Middlebury is the continuing question of non-violence.

The strike at Middlebury could certainly be seen as a great triumph for non-violence. To say that, though, it would be necessary to show that Middlebury was seething with passion that might have erupted into a riot. On the face of it, it appears that Middlebury was and is seething with apathy and ignorance that any day might erupt into a frisbee game.

The other discussion of non-violence has never become very sophisticated at Middlebury, with all violence lumped on one side and all passivity on the other. Even ignoring violent action, there are at least three ways to break down passivity. The categories aid in understanding the question. There is passive acquiescence, passive protest, and passive resistance.

Passive acquiescence is simply apathetic acceptance of the status quo. To be charitable, we can assume that most people are against the war in Vietnam. Even so, most people don't do anything to stop the war.

Passive protest is action that expresses a person's disapproval of something. Marching, letter writing, standing in a vigil, or participating in a workshop are all forms of passive protest.

Passive resistance is action that is destined to impede the execution of an act that a person disapproves of. Refusing to pay war taxes, blocking entries to military posts, or refusal to be inducted are all forms of passive resistance to the war in Indochina.

Those who did not join in any of the strike activities acquiesced to Nixon's policies. Those policies, as most intelligent people of conscience realize, are particularly brutal ones. Whether or not passive protest, passive resistance, or even violent resistance would have done anything to end the war is not the issue. Those people did nothing, and that is acquiescence. Acquiescence at a place like Middlebury can actually be seen as complicity, because every member of this community either directly or indirectly supports, by paying taxes, the B-52's that are today murdering Vietnamese people.

Passive protest was the basic activity here during the strike. A cynic could describe non-violent protest as being "a way of salving the conscience without getting burned." A more complimentary definition could be "a means of dissent that leaves open the possibility of working for change within the system."

Either way, passive protest at best lacks impact, and at worst lacks sincerity.



Passive acquiescence was the rule at Middlebury last Friday, and protest the alternative. Non-violent resistance was markedly absent. Passive resistance, the means chosen by Ghandi, Martin Luther King, and the Berrigans was as absent as the violent style of the Weathermen.

One reason often given is that Middlebury is so distant from the centers of power that it is really not involved, and has nothing to protest. That view is patently false. As was said earlier, every member of this community pays taxes. Over half of our federal tax money goes to the military, and of that billions of dollars have been spent on the war in Vietnam. That money came in part from us, and it links us to the deaths of those Vietnamese as clearly as a criminal who pays for a murder.

In addition, we live side-by-side with the institutions that wage this war daily, and meekly accept their presence, thereby lending an air of legitimacy to them. Our college, while remaining "non-political", gave support to a military intelligence unit. It still lends its name to ROTC, a program that trains members of the killing machine.

The local draft board does its share for the war effort too. It stands ready to supply cannon fodder for the Pentagon if "Vietnamization" should fail.

Within forty miles of Middlebury (Burlington), General Electric makes the 7.62 mm "Gatling" machine guns that can saturate an area the size of a football field with bullets in three seconds. In Rutland the same company makes jet aircraft components.

B-52's are stationed at the SAC base in Plattsburg, N.Y., where the arms race and the cold war are still alive and well.

These are all examples of the fact that the war goes on close by and even in our own community.

It is argued, however, that the rural setting and tranquility of Vermont make the war seem distant. It is as distant as the television, or the newspapers and magazines we read. It is as distant as Proctor Lounge, where speakers and slide shows have made information available to any who wanted it. It is a distant war only if the bombs have to be falling within earshot before you notice their effect.

A Middlebury education gives people great faith in compromise solutions. Students feel that they must maintain the option of working "within the system." Keeping those options open rules out non-violent resistance. Perhaps they are right. There is a chance though, that the time has come to stop salving our consciences and start obeying them.

GREASY SPOON

And the Faculty Adjourns...

By Seth Steinzor

Last Thursday afternoon the faculty stuck its head in the sand, leaving its ass the most visible part of its anatomy. Confronted with a national and local student strike, a genocidal war, and the problem of responding to both, the faculty met for half an hour in special session and then decided to adjourn.

No statement was issued, either in support or deprecation of anything whatsoever. The consensus seemed to be that, while individual faculty members may take political stands, it is improper for the faculty as a body to do so. The faculty's business, it was maintained, is academic.

But teachers do not only teach. Even in college—this may come as a surprise to some people—they indoctrinate. There is no way for a professor in the social sciences to teach objectively. At the most, he can make his biases clear.

The English and Art departments by the very nature of their academic concerns subordinate morality to aesthetics; few revolutionaries, for example, believe that the analysis of literature or the structure of a symphony are proper concerns. Ever since the founding of the first university, the classroom has participated in a dynamic relationship with the society outside.

Doctrine of Apathy

To maintain that a college community can be characterized by its dispassionate, objective quest for Truth is, at best, misleading, and at worst a pernicious doctrine of apathy. Socrates, it must be remembered, died for calling society into question.

Furthermore, and this argument is a

venerable one, there comes a time when normal concerns simply must give way before an overwhelming moral imperative to do something about the times one lives in. I believe that we do live in such an extraordinary, urgent era. The faculty may not. It should have said so one way or the other.

The fact that the students have called a strike creates a situation within the college community that certainly is abnormal and that calls into question other groups' roles in that community. This is, of course, in addition to the overwhelming mandate to protest that the War itself constitutes. For the faculty not to respond to the strike is for it to refuse to define its position in the community, as if there were no need for such a definition, as if the faculty did not exist outside of the classroom.

Let Things Go?

The faculty's refusal to take a collective stand on the War constitutes, in my eyes, an egregious denial of social responsibility. To use an analogy supplied by Mr. Pereira, what would the faculty do were this Germany, in 1939? And, granted that the situation today isn't quite as bad as was the situation in Nazi Germany, must we let things go that far before we are willing to act?

Mr. Hill wants increased faculty representation on the Judicial Council. He seems to think that student concerns are faculty concerns as well. I would suggest that maybe, at this point, the faculty hasn't quite enough social maturity to make Mr. Hill's suggestion worthy of implementation. I would suggest further that the faculty take its head from the sand, sit down on its collective ass, and think itself over.

Opportunity Rocks

By S. ANDREW SCHWARTZ

Anybody who doesn't get up and shake it around at least one night this weekend has only themselves to blame. Why, on Friday night alone you've got the choice of the excellent James Cotton Blues Band at Middle Earth (A new club in Burlington) or the incredible Roger and the Counts Rhythm Review right here in McCullough Gym. But if you ask me, it's no contest.

Persons in the rock 'n roll know have checked out the Counts in a previous wing-ding at Marlboro College and initial reports are thrilling. This is nothing less than a three-part revue in the great tradition of James Brown, Ike and Tina Turner, and all those Murray the K shows at the Brooklyn-Fox Theater.

By the time the Bellaires (their fabulous female trio) swing into "Leader of the Pack", what began as a sedate college dance has escalated into a drunken riot. Danny has suggested that Roger himself (lead guitar) might well be the illegitimate son of Eddie Cochran.

As for the appearance of Commander Cody and his Lost Planet Airmen on Saturday night in Burlington... there's not much I can add to those flyers staring you in the face with every opened door. This is a fine rockabilly band from Berkeley California whose admitted goal is to "get people off their asses". If you haven't heard the first album *Lost in the Ozone* then maybe you've heard the single "Hot Rod Lincoln".

If you haven't heard the single then all the more reason to check out the band at their best, live at Memorial Auditorium.

I've lived with the latest posthumous Jimi Hendrix album (*Hendrix in the West - Reprise*) for over a month now. Out of the ten tracks, only two are played

regularly at my house; the rest is mostly noise or jive or some combination of both. But "Little Wing" and the 13-minute "Red Horse" are pure perfectly-controlled vintage Hendrix performances: clear, soulful vocals, snappy drums over rock-steady bass (the original Experience team of Mitch Mitchell and Noel Redding at work), and that incredible guitar. It cries, it croons, it roars, it retches. It does everything that Jimi Hendrix wants it to

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VIEWPOINT

coed blues

issue. Dean Wonnacott opposed the expansion of co-ed dorms because she was "puritanical" although she admitted that she might change her mind later. Dean Turner opposed the idea on "moral" grounds plus a few other things, that are by now Middlebury history. I must thank three students, Neilda Lee, Bruce Tofias, and Bob Metzger who tried in vain to get the Deans to give some "concrete" reason for their opposition to the resolution. The evening ended with Bob Metzger's resignation and a promise by Dean Wonnacott to talk to the trustees about co-ed dorms. No action at all was taken by the Community Council on the resolution.

After vacation I stopped in to see Dean Wonnacott and ask her what had happened with the trustees. President Armstrong had told Dean Wonnacott not to ask the trustees about co-ed dorms either by corridor or by room and gave her full power to do what she wished with the dormitories on campus. I would not argue that the Deans do not have that right but it would be nice if they at least listened to what the students request through their elected representatives on the Forum. Instead the Student Forum resolution was forgotten and it was made painfully clear who was boss at the Community Council meeting the Wednesday after vacation. Dean Turner said that the issue was closed and that Dean Wonnacott would make all decisions personally.

Meanwhile, I realized that the only opportunity left was to convince Dean Wonnacott that what the original questionnaire revealed and what the Student Forum had voted were in reality the wishes of the Student Body. Dean Turner claimed that those who composed the questionnaire biased the whole issue and that the questionnaires were therefore invalid. I asked Dean Wonnacott what she planned to do now. She stated that the present co-ed dorms would remain co-ed and that Milliken and Hadley would be co-ed as well, with several floors being co-ed by room. She was convinced that all the students who wanted to live in a co-ed dorm would fit into Starr, Voter, Le Chateau, Milliken, and Hadley which hold about 450 students. The co-ed by room on 2 or 3 floors in Milliken and Hadley would be an experiment the following years. Freshmen dorms would not be made co-ed beyond the experiment in Allen. Dean Wonnacott would not allow anything beyond that.

I was convinced based on the questionnaires and the Student Forum vote that at least 90% of the students wanted to live in a co-ed dorm. I asked her if the ad hoc committee on co-ed dorms students would simply indicate whether they preferred co-ed or non co-ed dorms.

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Dean Wonnacott presented to me on Monday, April 24 her final position in regard to co-ed dorms for the 1972-73 college year. The only expansion of co-ed dorms to be accomplished next year involves Milliken and Hadley which will be co-ed by floor with several floors co-ed by corridor. There is also a possibility that one or two floors in Starr will be co-ed by corridor. No other expansion will take place. The Student Forum Grievance Committee and another ad hoc committee on co-ed dorms has spent two months in an effort to provide a dormitory situation on campus that reflects the wishes of the student body. I must admit now that, it was pretty much in vain largely because of the efforts of Dean Wonnacott and Dean Turner to stop the expansion of co-ed dorms to the extent that students demand them.

The idea of expanding co-ed dorms began when several students wrote to the Student Forum Grievance Committee asking that more co-ed dorms be provided for freshmen and upperclassmen. I was asked to draw up a questionnaire on the issue and send it out to every student. The results of that survey were clear—95% of the 450 students that answered wanted all dorms on campus to be co-ed with 2 dorms left for those students who would like to live in a homogenous dorm. Most of the people who answered the questionnaire preferred living in a co-ed dorm by room rather than by corridor or floor. After tabulating the results of the questionnaire, a resolution was presented to the Student Forum before vacation requesting that all but two dorms be co-ed and that several dorms be made co-ed by room on an experimental basis next year. This proposal was considered conservative by the Forum but they decided that it was the only proposal that had a chance of being acted upon. A special meeting of the Forum was called at which most members were present on Tuesday before vacation. The proposal was passed 31-2-0 and sent to the Community Council the next day.

Many of us know that getting something through the Community Council that the Student Forum has passed near unanimously is an almost impossible task. The reasons for this situation are two-fold—Dean Wonnacott and Dean Turner. Debate on the co-ed dorm resolution went on for several hours while both of them vehemently opposed the

LETTERS

Total Education...

To the Editor:

While working for the strike this past week I became increasingly appalled at the number of students who feel that their total education is found in the classroom. This year I have become increasingly aware of the great academic and physical limitations encountered at Middlebury. Studying at a very isolated rural college we are, for the most part, far removed from the political and social problems of our country; the classroom by itself cannot begin to fill in this gap in our social awareness. What we lose by not being in contact with these problems must be sought in and out of the classroom.

John Halloran in his letter to the *Campus* (April 20) wrote: "most people come here for an education and not to cause trouble," and he identified the "trouble-makers" as Burchman and

REAP. I may not be in total agreement with all their actions but I feel that REAP offers the kind of education so lacking here on campus.

The relatively poor attendance of the educational activities of the strike day was just one more indication of the great security Middlebury students have found in apathy.

Deborah Huntington

Meredith Misleading

To the Editor:

L. Douglas Meredith's discussion of inflation and "public" utilities, as reported in this newspaper on March 16, was notable for its omissions.

Speaking at an Economics Department Seminar, Mr. Meredith, the President of Central Vermont Public Service Corp. attempted to defend his company's recent

rate hike application. He argued that utility rate increases in recent years are the result of inflationary pressures—increases in the cost of construction, labor, fuel, and interest charges. In a further plea for understanding, Mr. Meredith pointed to the close regulation of the utility industry and noted that CVPS is subject to rulings by the Federal Power Commission, the state Public Service Board, and now the Price Commission.

Mr. Meredith's discussion of his subject was self-serving and misleading, to say the least. Utilities themselves, with the help of the Price Commission and other regulatory agencies, are among the most inflationary actors in the whole economy and they have been for some time.

Senator Muskie's Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations recently added up all the utility rate hike applications pending as of November, 1971 and arrived at a figure of more than \$5

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Harrisburg 8 ... 'How shall we speak to

continued from page 1
property.

The idea of abducting Henry Kissinger is criminal to the same Americans who have forced the "relocation" of millions of Southeast Asians to refugee camps and who, armed with the law, have called over 55,000 Americans and countless Vietnamese to their deaths. You can learn a lot about people by what frightens them. Americans have shown themselves to be frightened by threats to their property and to their systems.

Modern Roman Empire

Daniel Berrigan speaks of the American government as the modern incarnation of the Roman Empire. America, he says, puts good Christians, men of faith, on trial in all sorts of ways. American power cannot disengage itself from Vietnam; it has turned to crush the opposition among its own people.

The North Vietnamese and the N.L.F. have been organized by the Vietnamese people. The people claim, through revolutionary bodies, control over their own lives, their own country. And this is the threat of the liberation movement to American power in Saigon.

The threat of the Berrigans to the Americans in power in Washington is similar: the Berrigans have supported those in Vietnam who would have power over themselves and resisted the power of the government which would extend its power over people who want to decide for themselves.

It has been easy for Americans to find "conspiracies" against their particular brand of truth: "ownership." Americans are afraid that there is always someone, somewhere, who wants to take away from them what they have. The barbaric war in Vietnam has been justified by the men who waged it as necessary in the protection of the United States against the forces at work in the world who do not respect the individual's property, the "Communists".

The essential difference between the concept of freedom among the North Vietnamese and the Americans is this: the North Vietnamese see property, the American basis for freedom, as enslaving. When property is shared, the North Vietnamese believe, then the maximum number of individuals have maximum liberty. Americans have equated liberty with the right of the individual to hold as much property of his own as he is able.

The self-centered view of Americans leaves them feeling vulnerable to outside, or inside, threats. The fear of societal organization in which there is too strong an emphasis on community is as strong among Americans as is the fear of an order in which individuals can amass huge shares of property among peoples who have the North Vietnamese view of freedom. Too much fear has led the governments of modern states to practice tyranny. In fear, modern governments, among them the United States, have become blind to human beings.

From Fear to Conspiracy

The ease with which the mind can leap from fear to belief in conspiracy, citing its ominous connections, is amazing. And often the people who believe in this "conspiracy", join together in secret, illegal confederations to prevent their "enemies" from "plotting" successfully against them.

In Vietnam, a modern arsenal has been put into use against a conspiracy which never existed. The assertion by the Vietnamese of their independence is seen by Americans as a dangerous threat to freedom.

Father Philip Berrigan has said, "Illegitimate power simply grows defensively paranoid..." Discussions by radicals of tactics for dissent become, in the conspiratorial view, "overt acts" "against the United States."

So today, a hush-hush electronic war and a metallic Mr. Lynch are called out to help break up two "conspiracies"

The Community

The people in the peace movement, people who have fought the war for several years, think of themselves as being part of a growing community. Father Philip Berrigan wrote about the Catonsville Nine's trial: "There was no conspiracy as the government suspected. There was only a group of friends, trying to validate themselves as a community, by a decision for peace".

Out of years of Jesuit and Josephite training, of work among the ghettos in New Orleans and Baltimore, of teaching, of writing poetry, of opposition to the draft, out of a visit to Europe among the worker-priests, out of months in Latin America, of a trip to Hanoi and into the horrors of war, out of lives of service and discipline grew a community of priests and nuns and their friends.



Sister McAlister

Daniel Berrigan says that the members of this community dedicated themselves to living their lives "in a way that invites other men to liberate themselves."

With Philip Berrigan imprisoned in the federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., the peace movement at nearby Bucknell University became involved with the Catholic activists.

It was during the summer and fall of 1970 that federal prisoner and part-time student at Bucknell Boyd Douglas served as an informer for the government against Father Berrigan. Douglas, who had become friendly with the people involved in the local peace movement during the spring of 1970, arranged meetings of friends of Father Berrigan in Lewisburg. Douglas brought Sister McAlister in from New York City to speak to Bucknell students. Father Cunningham, now a defense lawyer for the Harrisburg Eight, spoke at Bucknell. But the activities which Douglas organized did not have the exposure that peace activities had had the year before during the invasion of Cambodia. Most people at Bucknell were unaware of the work going on in their midst.

Today, there is no peace movement at Bucknell. There are many concerned professors and students, people interested in stopping the war, but the leaders and people who had worked hard in the movement have disappeared. Some have graduated. Others no longer command a following. The widespread silence which has fallen over many college campuses has apparently come upon Bucknell too. There is one important difference at Bucknell, however: many of the campus activists have been called to testify against the Harrisburg defendants.

Fear of the F.B.I.

The community of activists at Bucknell has been broken up. Concern among students about the trial of Father Berrigan has been minimal. In addition to the nationwide malaise of the movement, there are compelling reasons for the quiet at Bucknell this year. Students and faculty members who have been called by the government to testify in the Harrisburg case have reason to believe that the F.B.I. has listened illegally to some of their phone conversations. The activists at this small college have been serious about ending the war, but their approach has often been naive, too trusting.

The knowledge that an informer had operated among the activists for several months came as a shock when the Harrisburg Grand Jury issued its first indictment against Father Berrigan last January. The seriousness of the charges against the friends of many Bucknell activists has been intimidating. The movement people have found that they are not willing to operate, nor are they sure that they want to, in the strict, closed manner they would have to in order to prevent the government from ruining them again.

The Main Issue...

Daniel Berrigan warned the Weathermen, "How shall we speak to our people, to the people everywhere? We must never refuse, in spite of their refusal of us, to call them our brothers. I must say to you as simply as I know how, if the people are not the main issue, there is simply no main issue and you and I are fooling ourselves also..." Perhaps part of the reason Bucknell has been so quiet is this: Americans no longer know how to talk to one another.

The activists at Bucknell want to stop the war, but they are stuck. They cannot find a way to do that. They

our people, to the people everywhere?"

no longer know how to go about talkin to other Americans, and they are not about to go the way of the Weathermen. This quiet on the campus may be as much as anything else, due to a recognition of the inarticulate "words" which activists have used up until now. The Berrigans, more than anyone else, have sought to make speech possible. And the fact that they have been jailed, and that Philip Berrigan faces more jail, has been a hard one to face.

There is an insanity of sorts in the ninth floor court room of the Harrisburg Federal Building, where the case of the Harrisburg Eight is being argued. Minds have been made up. The antagonists do not hear one another.

There is an overbearing sterility in the court room, except among the defense people. The machinery of law seems to move without regard for the human beings it is to serve.

It was the judge who tried the Catonsville Nine who let it be known that "the issues affected him profoundly as a man but could not be raised before him in his legal robes." Mr. Lynch and Mr. Herman seem to be scared men. They breeze in and out of court. They do not talk to the press.

Daniel and Philip Berrigan say to a judge and a prosecutor that these public servants must somehow emerge from where they have hidden themselves, behind legal clothing. The Berrigans want to find a way to look at their accusers and at themselves as real men

Obstacles to Justice

There is serious question whether the courts, particularly the lower federal courts, have not become obstacles to justice in that they have been used during the most recent history of the war in Vietnam to uphold the rights of the warmakers against the peacemakers. There is serious question about the ability of a judge who owes his appointment to President Nixon, a President who has waged bloody war abroad while practicing deceit at home, to conduct in a fair way a trial of men and women who have tried to stop that war and lay open that deceit.

And this judge, Mr. R. Dixon Herman, does not face Abbie Hoffman, and Jerry Rubin, who played the part for Judge Julius Hoffman of worldwide revolutionaries with squirt guns, fitting their rhetoric and appearance to the worst nightmares of the most frightened Americans.

Rather than facing strangely Americanized Che Guevaras, Judge Herman faces those who have fashioned their lives according to values arrived at only through extensive study and long discipline. The Harrisburg Eight do not want to play games with the court; they want to capture the imagination of enough Americans to stop the war.

God Bless the Berrigans

One man I met (a man who holds a job in the office of a business outside Baltimore) commented to me about

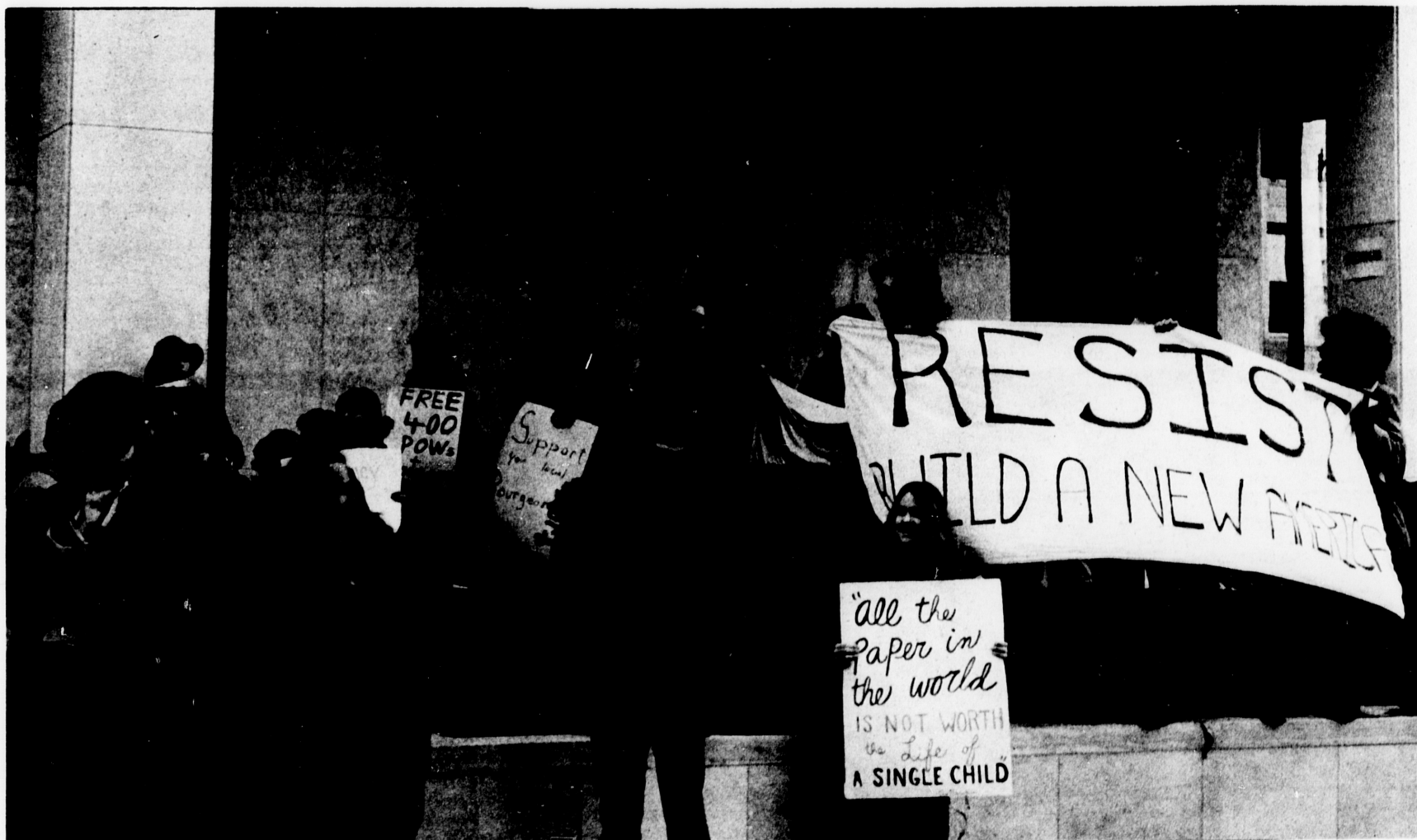
they tell us, are the consequences of not continuing.

100 Ways of Resistance

Daniel Berrigan says that "there are one hundred ways of nonviolent resistance, all of them either untried, half tried or poorly tried." Many of the people who work with the Catholic resistance may end up in jail, for exploring these "one hundred ways", for searching for new ones. And these men and women will be tried, and perhaps whisked off by "the law", on charges brought against them by frightened men whose vision of a self-aggrandizing freedom has cut them off from the populations they exploit.

The Berrigans resist the power of the American government. They believe that Christ opened up for all men and women revolutionary possibilities. Theirs is a tradition with long, solid roots. They are church people who struggle for salvation in the prison of this work, who have found salvation in their Christian faith. Their style is at once one of dedication and childlike innocence, an odd blend of the adult and the naive.

A rally of friends of the Harrisburg Eight is reminiscent of the Civil Rights days of the early '60's, of the first antiwar vigils. Bread is shared; songs from folk mass are sung by all those who have gathered. These people are convinced of the rightness of their mission; they turn to face the Romans in the federal courts, in Washington. Paul's letters are among their favorite Biblical texts. They draw inspiration from the



Federal Building on the day of the trial

and women who get through to one another. The government has not reciprocated.

The overkill in Vietnam is scaled down for this court room in Harrisburg. The government is armed with handcuffs and prisons instead of planes and bombs. And yet, the defendants claim that the court room machinery is not large enough to work for all that is being tried.

They say that the people in power have unilaterally decided what is proper as evidence in court. They say that only a part of the truth will be discovered, and that that part will be no better than a lie.

William Lynch, the prosecutor, has said that the government will resist any attempts by the defense to bring the issue of the war into the court room. He wants the jury to decide whether this group of seven men and women (one of the eight is to be tried separately) planned illegal acts against the United States government. It is that simple, he says. Jurors are dismissed by Judge R. Dixon Herman if their "strong feelings" about the war would enter into their judgment of the defendants, whose recent lives are rendered unintelligible without the war which has shaped so much of their thinking and so many of their actions.

the government's over-zealous prosecution of its case against priests and nuns: "When it's people like that, the Berrigans, it kind of makes you wonder why the F.B.I. is pushing this thing so hard." The Berrigans are dangerous to the war. A singer with Ray Coniff, whose music President Nixon likes because it's "square", interrupted a White House performance to tell the President that his war in Vietnam is un-Christian. She concluded by saying, "God bless the Berrigans and Daniel Ellsberg." The Berrigans have been able to reach the Baltimore businessman and the Ray Coniff Singer, to get them to think hard about the war, only because of their style which mixes moral outrage with responsible action.

The Catholic Left faces its accusers as the martyrs faced the lions. They celebrate. Faith and vision are made to transcend the reality of teeth and claws, of years in prison. Philip Berrigan sent a message to a vigil held on the eve of the Harrisburg trial outside his temporary home, the Dauphin County Prison, which read in part, "I hope you're doing as well in your lock-up as I am in mine." Father Berrigan, accused of wrongdoing, knows the misery of prison. And yet he does not budge an inch; he takes his struggle where it leads him. Legal consequences are real; the Berrigans and friends have not missed that point. More fearful,

model Christian resistance of the Protestant Dietrich Bonhoeffer, who was executed for plotting to assassinate Adolf Hitler.

But Philip Berrigan raises doubts which many of his fellow Catholic activists share about Bonhoeffer's willingness to use violence. The Berrigans and their friends have looked into the possibility of using violence, but, as far as anybody knows, they have always rejected acts which endanger any life.

Revitalize the Church

The men and women of the Catholic Left see themselves as the vanguard of a movement to revitalize both their Church and their nation. In their somewhat subdued version of a revival meeting, where they joined together to quietly whoop it up for peace and for the eight among them who stand trial now, these men and women revealed that their faith in Christ has convinced them that success is possible, that their movement will grow.

They met in joy, and they thanked the government for the trial, hoping that they might use it to get some life back into a "de-fused" peace movement. They do not use words lightly.

Next week: Part Three.

Lacrosse Rips Off Two Wins

By JOHN DOHERTY

The varsity lacrosse team last week brought its season record to 5-4 with successive victories over Norwich, 15-4, and Amherst, 7-5. Middlebury simply overpowered the Cadets, as they put on a semi-mechanical display of the game, in the home-turf victory.

Senior Brad Bruce, centering the first midfield line with captain Doug Arnot and sophomore John Duncan, directed the offensive, with his four goals and one assist.

The attack trio provided a major share of the remaining scoring. Sophomore George Creamer poured in three goals from his right spot while assisting on still three more. Creaseman Peter Francis used his formidable size (6' 1", 200 pounds) in adding two, while Mark Foster and Cabot Henderson chipped in with single tallies.

Center middle Dave Furney scored the lone goal of the second midfield line as linemates George Cady and Fred Zinobar contributed strong defensive efforts.

Ross Van Voorhees substituted admirably for the injured Evan Sorrett. Along with Tim Etchells and Eppy Epstein, Van Voorhees aided goalie Sam Walker in limiting the Cadet offense to its minimal total of four goals.

The 7-5 victory over Amherst was perhaps the most significant win of the season thus far.

Behind 5-4 early in the fourth quarter, Zinobar came up with the equalizer on a pretty shot. Then Francis asserted himself, and zinged in a wicked drive past the bewildered Lord Jeff goalie, for the go-ahead goal.

That was one of two Francis goals on the afternoon. Mark Foster's two assists and one goal

made him the scoring leader for the game. Bruce, Arnot, and Duncan also contributed singletons.

Saturday, April 29th, sees both varsity and "B" squads traveling to Union for a pair of games. The "B" team has not fared exceptionally well this spring. Composed of a number of players totally unaccustomed to the game, they have faltered somewhat in a scrimmage against St. Michael's, and in games with R.P.I. and St. Lawrence. As players such as Paul (Boom-Boom) Seeth and David Horton become better acquainted with the logistics of the game, Coach Brush's squad can hope to turn in increasingly reputable performances. Union is as good a place as any to start...

Panther Baseballers

Notch First Win

By TIM KATZMAN

After a dismal start at Wesleyan and M.I.T., the Panther baseball team turned in a credible performance last Saturday, and squeezed by Norwich University, 7-4.

Due to the mucky condition of Porter Field, the game was tentatively called off. But late last Friday, Coach Wendy Forbes opted to play the contest. It proved to be a stroke of "managerial genius".

Still, the field was not exactly sun-baked. The infielders found themselves playing up very close, in an effort to reach ground balls before they stopped. The outfielders too, had their difficulties. Fly balls that dropped

in for base hits had a tendency of sinking deep into the marshy outfield—never to be seen again. Coupled with sloppy footing and slick baseballs, a somewhat treacherous time was had by all.

Things commenced ominously enough for the Panthers. First inning mental miscues presented Norwich with gift-like runs.

Midd, however, continuously pecked away at the Cadet lead, while freshman Duane Brown kept Norwich at bay and off-balance. Mixing his pitches with artful and certain confidence, Brown kept the Panthers within striking distance. The frosh hurler did have some trouble, in that he walked the lead-off hitter in several innings. But the

Panther defense, bolstered by the fielding gems of Chuck Albrycht, Eric Shapiro, George Kuckel, and Doug Cramphin, helped bail Brown out of some anxious moments.

With the score even at 4-4 in the eighth, Midd erupted for three runs. Rick Bambery and the ever-reliable Cramphin contributed crucial base hits.

Brown faltered somewhat in the final inning, and Forbes called in lefty Reed Austin to squelch a minor Cadet charge. After yielding a long double to right field, Austin buckled down and preserved the initial Panther success—a hopeful prelude to several more victories.

Flycasting

By TOM RYAN

Nestled amid the rolling hills of Vermont, lies the shady nook of Middlebury. There surrounded by a wonderland of eternal verdure is found a college—a whale amongst finer institutions of education. But now, after a mild spring of forty days and nights of rain, something fishy is in the air. Standing alone, pole in the middle of a cozy Hadley bathroom is a young fellow named Noah.

Reporter: Excuse me, Noah, but what exactly are you doing?

Noah: I've got my flycasting class in a half hour, and I'm practicing my aim.

Reporter: A class... in flycasting? And who is teaching that?

Noah: Well, originally Wendy

was instructing, but he developed a bad case of fisherman's elbow and had to retire—so Mr. Coleman has taken over.

Reporter: How long do these classes last?

Noah: We usually have a fifteen minute teaching session, and then for the remaining forty-five minutes, we help each other get untangled.

Reporter: So would you say you are hooked on the sport?

Noah: Whoa, I think I've caught something!

Reporter: Noah, I believe that someone merely flushed your pond.

Faculty Meeting...

continued from page 5

strike and feared it would set a precedent for future decisions.

Mr. Motolanez reiterated this view in saying that "politics is a personal thing," adding that faculty meetings should only consider academic matters.

Speaking for those who wished the faculty to take a stand on the strike and the war was Professor Norman Pereira (History). He stated that he agreed with Mr. Dry's evaluation of academic freedom but said that what was at issue was the assessment of the situation. Under extraordinary conditions one does things that one would think violate other norms. "In my opinion this is such a circumstance," Mr. Pereira said. He stated that he personally would make up any missed class time with his students at their convenience. He didn't see the "vision of cataclysm" that he interpreted Mr. Dry's remarks as being. He didn't see any threat of the Middlebury faculty becoming "radical agitators." He concluded by saying that although he agreed with Mr. Dry's principles, he didn't think that Mr. Dry had to "exaggerate that danger to make what is otherwise a good argument."

Leonard Hoag (Political Science) moved that the meeting be adjourned so that those concerned individuals could propose what they wished without including the faculty. The motion was passed by approximately a 3 to 1 margin.

The Alternative

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Viewpoint

continued from page 9

The results would make it crystal clear what each student preferred. Unfortunately the card could not be sent to potential freshmen and would also not allow for the choice of co-ed room by room because Dean Wonnacott would not allow for that situation except on the experimental basis she proposed in Milliken and Hadley. I must admit that it took a lot of time and energy to get all 1400 cards out to the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes and have them returned and tallied within 3 days, but the ad hoc Student Forum Committee did accomplish the task and almost 1,000 cards were returned. Of those almost 900 people said that they preferred living in a co-ed dorm while the others either did not care or wanted to live in a non-co-ed dorm. The cards were presented to Dean Wonnacott two weeks ago. She guaranteed me at that time that approximately the same number of rooms would be provided in co-ed dorms for the amount of people who said that they would prefer living in a co-ed dorm. The following week she said the same thing to Bill Kraus who interviewed her for WRMC-FM and has the interview on tape.

I asked Dean Wonnacott a week from last Monday when I would know about her decision on co-ed dorms. She told me

Coed Blues

bluntly that the decision was out of the students' hands and that although she appreciated my efforts I would have to wait until her position was published in *The Weekly Calendar*. Today, Monday, April 24, I called Marilyn Clements and asked her whether or not Dean Wonnacott had announced her position. The answer was yes but it would not be published for a while. I called Dean Wonnacott and asked her to relate to me her position. She stated that the issue was not significant enough to bother her on the phone. It was only 3:30 on a Monday afternoon and I couldn't believe that she could say such a thing after two months of work by myself and other members of the Student Forum. She did not intend to make her position known to us until the following week, and yet we knew that the room plans would be up by Wednesday.

Her final position was that Starr, Voter, and Le Chateau would be co-ed as before along with Milliken and Hadley. Two or three floors would be provided in Milliken, Hadley, or Starr which would be co-ed by corridor, but there was not to be any floor or corridor co-ed by rooms. This position expanded co-ed dorms even less than before we had sent out the cards. All that work had been in vain. Only about 450 of the 900 students who signed their name and said they wanted to live in co-ed

dorms would be allowed to and Dean Wonnacott had totally reneged on her promise one week ago. It is also impossible to change anything now because room draw is next week.

The result is a very modest expansion of co-ed dorms which ignores the wishes of the student body and the Student Forum. The burden of responsibility lies totally in the hands of Dean Wonnacott and also Dean Turner who attempted to inflict his opinions as Dean of the Faculty upon the Community Council.

I did not choose to write this article in order to show the powerlessness of student government on campus. A lot has been accomplished by the efforts of the Grievance Committee, the ad hoc committee on co-ed dorms, and many other Student Forum working groups. The problem is that it takes a lot of time and effort to accomplish very little. The issue is not so much that the students have no power and certainly is not a question of student apathy. It is rather a problem of administrators who care little for student opinion and do everything in their power to offset and delay the efforts of students who are only trying to express through legal means the opinions of the student body.

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Letters to the Editor...

continued from page 9

billion. This \$5 billion includes \$2,276,513,460 in increases requested by telephone companies, \$1,582,860,643 filed by electric companies, and \$1,226,726,033 by gas companies, the last figure including \$910,743,545 in natural gas pipeline applications before the Federal Power Commission.

As *Boston Globe* financial page columnist David Deitch reported March 21:

"As recently as June 19, 1970, pending rate applications were above \$2 billion and, one year earlier than that, about \$1 billion worth was before regulatory agencies. The stepped up effort to jack up consumer utility bills is very evident and of course represents a new record in rate boost applications."

The pattern of Price Commission decisions on rate hike increases has been to grant most of them. And as Deitch notes further:

"The heart of the Price Commission guidelines is that the rate of return or profit margin must be high enough to attract investment capital. These Wall Street criteria would enable most utilities to boost rates high enough to cover all cost increases, especially the rise in interest rates now underway."

"In other words, the utility companies would continue to operate in the same 'cost-plus' way that they always had, merely pushing 'costs' of one sort or another into their growing rate base, forcing consumers to absorb the tab. Interestingly, the cost-plus operations of the utility companies is the model for new utility construction where cost-plus contracts are the rule."

Fortunately, the operations of privately-owned utilities have been subjected to increased scrutiny here at Middlebury, and Mr. Meredith's misrepresentations have been countered with fact. Lee Webb of Goddard College discussed VELCO's cost-plus rate making system at great length last Fall (see *Campus*, Nov. 4, 1971). Webb called the CVPS-supported Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. "the Lockheed of Vermont" and compared the cost overrun at the new Vermont Yankee plant—about \$100 million in all—to the \$2 billion cost overrun on the C-5A transport plane, the engineering disaster that brought about Lockheed's financial downfall.

More recently, in the second part of an excellent series in the *Campus*, Andy Reding of E.Q. discussed the relationship between private profit and power company expansion. By increasing their investment in the construction of new plants, the utilities are able to increase their rate base and thus their total profits. (The regulatory agencies allow them a fixed rate of return on investment.) The result for consumers, as Andy pointed out, is higher rates and, for all of us, new threats to the environment.

Maybe the answer, as David Deitch suggests, is a probe of the utility industry aimed (as in the case of the military-industrial complex) at forcing an overhaul of procurement and contracting procedures and an end to cost-plus operations. Mr. Meredith's CVPS and Vermont Yankee would be a good place to start.

Stephen Early '71

Middlebury, Vt.

On the Eve of the Strike...

To the Editor:

Middlebury is on the eve of another strike, the second in three years. Whereas with the first one, I hesitated in giving support, this time I have no such hesitations. To my mind, during those five days in 1969, this college fulfilled its function as a place of learning on a high level—and that done despite the rhetoric and histrionics that tended to mar such events. But two things worry me:

The second or third leaflet just floated anonymously under my door; however, this time the sheet was signed by its initiators, and furthermore, their program was presented calmly without dramatic headings and exclamation marks. That I do not agree with their "Constructive Completion" is beside the point—why do we want to "go to the people" only in such emergencies; why can it not be a continuous effort? What struck me was that this group had the courage to sign their statement. They do not hide behind a cloak of anonymity. How much more they gain; how much more such a movement as "Students for Positive Political Action Against the War (SPPAAW)" loses by not signing at least one of their

names to their pamphlets.

A similar criticism could be levelled at the Strike Committee, but one tends to assume who they are, and although I do not usually sympathize with their tactics, at times like this I commend them for being more than mere arm-chair radicals.

The second point is a regret that a strike should be at all necessary. The word 'strike' denotes an irrational action; but there seems to be, indeed there is, no other means of expressing our dissatisfaction over the handling of the war. Letter writing was of questionable value last time and remains so now; to do nothing is to admit fatigue and defeat and a condonation of the government's activities. It is already too late to hope for peaceful, nation-wide demonstrations, but peaceful strikes here and at a majority of campuses should help to transform the strike into a vehicle of rational protest.

This time, the strike cannot end after a day; I would hope that its major objective will be to ensure Mr. Nixon's defeat in the November elections. Mr. Nixon is harmful for children, developing nations and other small people—not to mention the world!

Marshall Webb

'Greasepaint' Smells

To the Editor:

The overwhelmingly favorable response to *The Roar of the Greasepaint, The Smell of the Crowd* surprises me. It used to be that a musical comedy was a light-hearted little thing, admittedly and proudly non-intellectual. Its function was entertainment; it made the audience forget their problems for two and a half hours and achieve that rare feeling of undiluted gaiety. To those who accused it of being mindless and irrelevant it said the mind cannot last without gaiety and that is not irrelevant.

Now that apparently has changed. Although *Greasepaint* is

billed as a comedy and it contains ostensibly humorous lines, the wider context is one of despair and frustration. The plot? There was not much development in the first half. I left at intermission but even if something did happen in Act II it hardly justifies one hour of nothing. Characters?

They were symbols, certainly not sympathetic individuals. (I wasn't quite clear what they represented besides the ubiquitous anti-capitalist bias which, of course, any card-holding artist subscribes to.)

I find it interesting that the *Campus* reviewer did not find these radical alterations in the traditional understanding of a musical worth commenting on. Is "modern art" in all its forms so accepted that no one challenges it? Hopefully not. I could not escape the feeling that the audiences at *Greasepaint* were applauding their own sophistication for appreciating the work of a "relevant new thinker," the writer, who is ultimately a mere dilettante.

Lisa Anderson

Alibi Closed...

continued from page 2

two deputy sheriffs willing to work weekends.

Condemned

Town officials meanwhile had contacted the Vermont Public Safety Board asking for an inspection of the Alibi.

Robert Iverson who inspected the building judged the building structurally unsafe and also cited several minor violations of state fire codes. None of these violations, however, concerned the pool hall located over the Alibi. Iverson left any decision as to the closing of the Alibi to the Board of Selectmen.

Presently, for the student looking for a twenty-five cent glass of beer things look bleak. Although the fifteen day suspension has ended, and no new action has been taken by town officials, the Alibi is still closed while the owners determine the extent of necessary repairs. Weiner has stated that it will probably take about two months to make the necessary repairs.

Rep. Mallary...

continued from page 3

revolved around American involvement in Southeast Asia and Vietnam in particular. Mallary said that in general he was a supporter of the Nixon Administration's efforts to "wind down" the war in Vietnam. During the question and answer period, Mallary qualified this by saying that perhaps a better phrase would be "ending American ground troop involvement rather than winding down the war itself. That seems a rather infelicitous phrase." The Congressman said that if it had been his decision to make, he would not have ordered air strikes deep into North Vietnam, such as the raids on Hanoi and Haiphong which are taking place.

On another issue, Mallary was asked about his reactions to the ITT controversy. He felt that it cast a bad light on confidence in government and noted that the

major issue, as he saw it, had to do with large corporations making major contributions to both political parties after "cleansing" them by making the contributions in the nature of promotion or services. The Congressman said that it was his feeling that this practice violated the spirit of the campaign spending laws.

Mallary also noted that there was a growing tendency in government, particularly the Executive, to classify too much and resort to "executive privilege" too frequently. Mallary said that Congress and the people would be better off and the government would function better if some negotiations and fact were made public rather than hidden. He made it clear that he did not mean those negotiations or facts which significantly affected national security.

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company to fold, might throw the stock market into chaos, depress the economy and hurt the already hurting U.S. balance of payments. Incredibly, Justice Department Trust-Buster Richard McLaren (now a federal judge) claims never to have considered these possibilities until Felix raised them. After considering the report of another Wall Street investment banker - (recommended by the White House), McLaren decided to settle the case out court. ITT kept the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the Justice Department lost the chance to test the Clayton Anti-Trust Act against conglomerate corporations, a move that McLaren had previously favored.

Why should the loss of one ITT subsidiary have such catastrophic consequences? ITT is no ordinary corporation and Felix Rohatyn, more than any other person, made it what it is today. The billion dollar conglomerate grew to its present proportions on the crest of a \$30 billion wave of mergers that made the 1960's the greatest period of corporate concentration in American history. The major thrust of ITT's acquisition program came after Mr. Rohatyn's appointment as Director and his firm, Lazard Freres, has handled all its largest mergers.

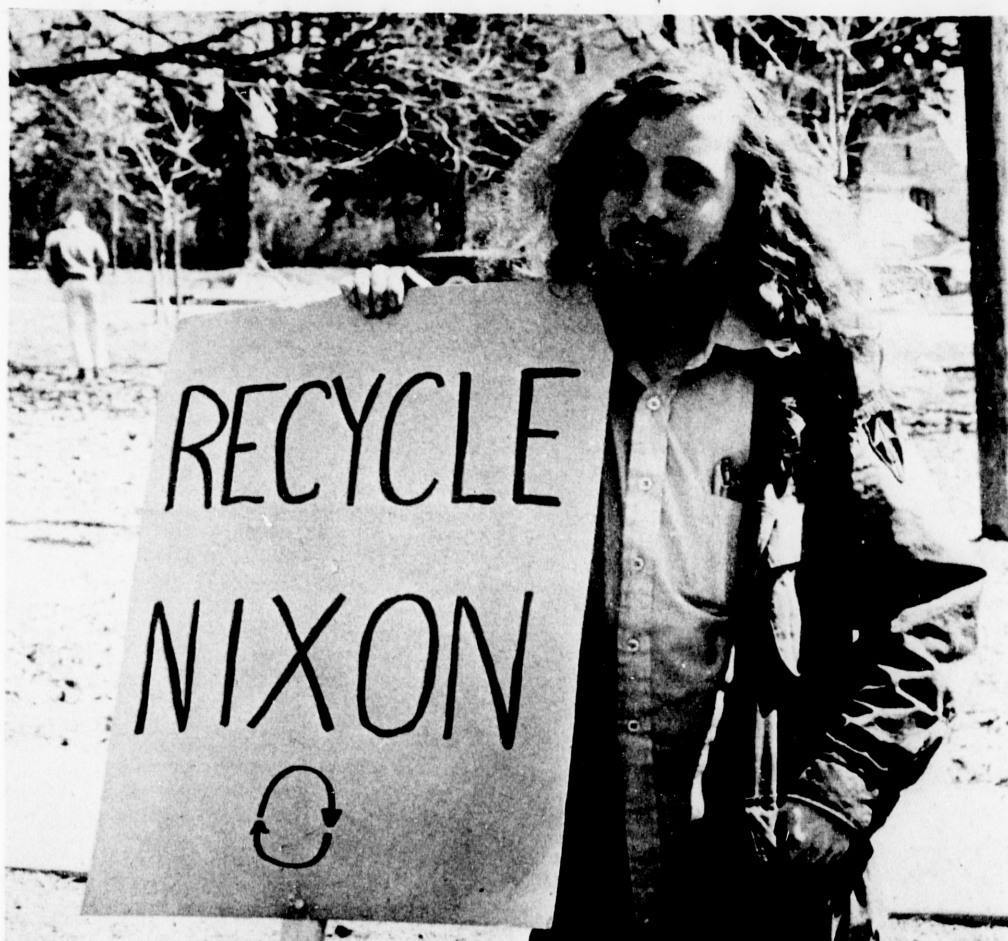
What are the implications of the conglomerate movement? ITT's deal with the Justice

Department? Its far-flung overseas operations (in Chile, South Africa, Rhodesia, etc.)? Its extensive military production, directly related to the air war?

These and other questions will be explored next Monday night at 7:30 pm in Proctor Lounge, as the Middlebury Radical Education Action Project sponsors a "people's panel" discussion and investigation of ITT and Felix Rohatyn.

Mr. Rohatyn has been summoned to appear before the gathering, but no response from has yet been received. Representatives from the National Democratic and Republican Parties have also been contacted in the hopes that they can appear and explain to each other and everyone else Mr. Rohatyn's substantial campaign contributions to both of them. (Not only is he listed as a \$2,500 contributor, fund-raiser, and economic advisor to Senator Muskie, he is also listed as a "major donor" to the Republicans.)

Among those scheduled to testify at the Monday night hearing are Lee Webb of Goddard College; Jeff Taylor, a Rutland attorney formerly with the anti-trust division of the Justice Department; and Ronnie Phillips of the National Council of Church's Corporate Information Center; and several Middlebury students who have been researching various aspects of the ITT-Justice Department-Rohatyn affair.



rock n roll

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do because on the man's best nights he was more than a master controller of his instrument. He was a lover - he was one with it.

Car Radio Notes

Hey, didja hear Ringo Starr's new single? It's called "Back-Off Boogaloo" and it's a gas! ... Driving down Route 7 last week towards New York, the mountains, the fog, and the telephone wires all conspired to effectively prevent me from tuning in the new Stones single as premiered by Jackson Armstrong on WK-BW. Aaargh!

The new album is a double, no doubt you've read the song titles in Rolling Stone and they sound good, so watch for it soon. And scramble with the rest of us for tickets when the Stones' American tour begins June 3rd. You won't regret it; their 1969 performance at New York's Madison Square Garden was quite simply the finest set of rock 'n roll music I've ever experienced.... Rated Week's Rock Worst: "I Who Have Nothing" by Terry Knight and the Pack. That's right, it's the same Terry

Knight currently suing the pants off Grand Funk Railroad for their sudden severance of relations. (The pants, not the shirts, 'cause nobody's ever seen Mark Farner in anything but bare chest and guitar strap).

Anyway this was some sort of regional hit about six years ago on the Lucky-Eleven Label. So bad, it's good...

Reliable sources tell me that Buddy Miles keeps a mayonnaise jar full of cocaine at his house and if the supply dips below the two-inch water-mark he fills it up all over again. You'll remember Buddy as responsible for Hen-

drix's worst music ever (with the Band of Gypsies), the break-up of the Electric Flag, and an appalling series of albums with his own Buddy Miles Express. Not to mention bumming out thousands at last year's Albany Dead concert. So kids, get fat and play lousy! Snort plenty of coke today.

Many thanks to everyone who bought used records from me this week; I trust you were not disappointed. There are still numerous goodies going for a dollar apiece: Jerry Lee Lewis, Lovin' Spoonful, Buddy Holly, Edgar Winter, and many more. Call me at 388-7825. See ya!

Governor Davis cont'd

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permit. The topic which the Governor considered most important was the one of land use, planning, and taxation.

Vermont's most pressing problem, he feels, is who to tax and to what degree. Governor Davis said that his goal was a more equitable tax system which would put the greatest burden on those who could afford to pay. In this way, the moderate and low

income people of Vermont could better maintain their economic position. "Vermonters", he stated, "should have a fair opportunity to hang on to the life they now hold."

Questions from the audience concerned the recent returnable bottle legislation and abortion reform. Later when he was answering questions about the war, Governor Davis reinforced the stand he took earlier in the week in supporting the bombing of North Vietnam. At several points he was heckled and booed by a fraction of the group, but he was also applauded by some who supported his "stay and fight" philosophy about the war.

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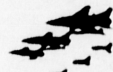
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END THE WAR NOW!





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MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS